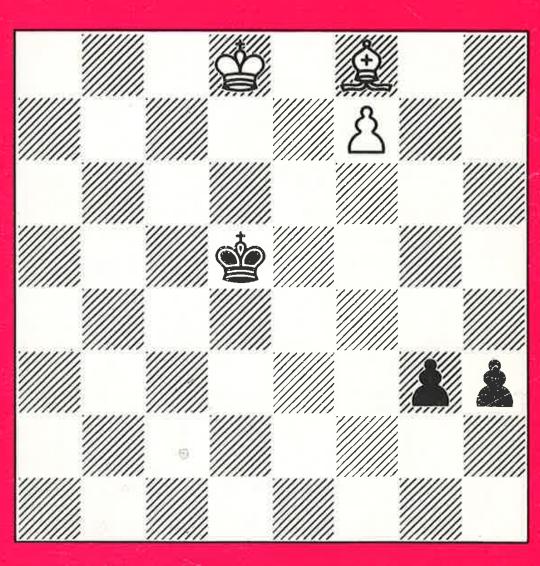
# Selective Search



February / March 1994

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 $\boldsymbol{E}$ 



Find White's winning line in under five seconds... (congratulations - you're faster than the Genius 68030)

# Selective Search

is a review of the UK chess computer scene published six times a year by Countrywide Computers Ltd.

who stock all the leading makes and have the widest range of new and secondhand machines in the UK. Countrywide are also sole distributors for Mephisto in Great Britain and the Republic of Ireland.

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Selective Search is compiled and produced at the offices of *The British Chess Magazine* on behalf of Countrywide Computers Ltd. Articles submitted for publication should be addressed to: Simon Knight, Editor, Selective Search, c/o The Chess Shop, 69 Masbro Road, Kensington, London W14 OLS. Tel: 071 603 2877. Fax: 071 371 1477.

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<sup>\*</sup>Solution to front cover diagram: see inside back cover

# News

# Saitek and Mephisto

The big event since last issue has to be Saitek's purchase of a majority shareholding in Hegener and Glaser, the German company who make Mephisto - it even made it into the financial columns of some of the daily papers.

Unless there is any reader out there with a financial interest in either company, the only matter likely to be of concern is how this development will affect the range and pricing of chess computers in the future. Only time will tell of course, but paradoxically, the upshot may well be good for the customer on both these counts. Saitek will now have a huge share of the world market, and with that will come the resources needed for a major programme of research and development the lifeblood of the chess computer market.

When two car companies merge, the usual result is that the most successful models from both ranges are kept while the rest go to the wall, and it is reasonable to assume that Saitek will adopt a similar policy.

On the subject of pricing, there will probably be even less to fear. Saitek's new far-Eastern manufacturing plant is on a scale the industry has not seen before, and the result of serious investment sums.

This has the joint effect of making highly competitive pricing both achievable on the one hand, and necessary on the other. Anyone who fears that Saitek will use their near-monopoly to jack up prices need look no further than their new President model - wood, strong, and under £300 - an excellent buy, previewed in this issue. Then again, Saitek/Mephisto will still have to contend with competition from Novag and Tasc.

Countrywide Computers has been selling Saiteks for many years of course, as well as being sole distributors for Mephisto in the UK and the Republic of Ireland. Soon, however, Countrywide are likely to be extending their range as a result of the coming together.

### Risc 2500

We hear that the ill-fated project to produce the 512k upgrade for the Saitek 2500 has been put on ice.

Despite a lot of work, it has proved impossible to integrate it successfully into the machine with sufficient reliability. This will undoubtedly come as rather a blow for many 2500 purchasers, and whether this model joins the massed ranks of computers described as upgradeable, but with no upgrade ever appearing, remains to be seen. At least they tried though...

#### New Berlin

The new Mephisto Berlin, called Berlin Professional, is officially out now, but will be in extremely short (or non-existent?) supply for a little while, so if you want one, we suggest you join the waiting list as soon as possible.

The new model boasts all the virtues of the original, but with a 68020 processor (24Mhz) instead of a 68000, and the program replaced with the Chess Genius program (not that from Mephisto Genius 2), so strength should be around the 215 BCF mark. Price is £549; exactly the same as the 2500 with upgrade would have been.

# **ICC Computer Match**

The Insurance Chess Club, based at Bishopsgate in the City of London, is 100 years old. As part of their centenary celebrations, they organised a human v computer contest. The report below is an edited version of the article which appeared in ChessIns, the ICC bulletin, written by its editor **Ian Hunnable**, to whom our thanks.

When the Insurance Chess Club was founded in 1893, Mephisto was the name of a chess-playing automaton. The engineering to create the illusion of a machine playing chess was undoubtedly ingenious, but illusion it was, the actual play being provided by a chess master in another room.

In 1993, *Mephisto* is the name of a range of sophisticated chess-playing computers - no trickery involved now, just electronic wizardry. Chess-playing computers have, of course, been with us for over a decade and we now take them for granted. But one can only speculate on what our forbears would have made of them, if only we could conquer that last barrier of science, time travel, and introduce the one to the other.

As a means of marking this technological advancement, we arranged, as a centenary event, a match against a team of chess computers at Bishopsgate.

A cross-section of the machines owned by club members looked like respectable opposition, but the event was enhanced by the loan of two leading edge computers. The first of these was the Tasc R30 a real beast of a program sporting a grade of BCF 229 - IM territory! This machine has a superb full-size polished wood board with slightly stylised, but eminently playable, Staunton pattern pieces, so the game was played on the computer's board.

The other guest machine was a Mephisto, topically styled Nigel Short,

which at that time had only been on the market a couple of weeks.

The remainder of the computer team was supplied by ICC members and comprised a Mephisto Polgar, a Mephisto Mondial 68000XL and two older machines, a Novag Super Expert and a Fidelity Par Excellence.

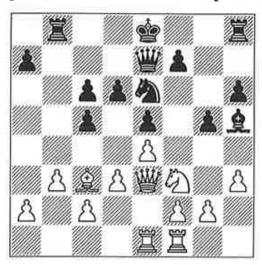
During the setting-up phase the computer side suffered a team selection problem, when their original board 4, a Mephisto Modena, had to be substituted as it couldn't handle the chosen rate of play of all moves in 90 minutes. We could have selected the most suitable of its standard rates of play, but since we had the Mondial on hand, which could be set to the appropriate blitz rate, it elbowed its way into the team and everything was set.

The club won the toss and chose white on odd boards - at least Ben Rickayzen would have the only assistance we could give him in his thankless task!

The first ten or fifteen minutes were a little hectic; while still in their opening books the computers reply instantly, so the operators were buzzing around like bluebottles. But soon things settled down into a more steady pattern.

At the early middlegame stage, Tasc R30 was comfortable, even if its opponent wasn't; Nigel Short appeared to be doing well; Tony Paish had chosen, perhaps unwisely, to mount an all-out assault against Polgar. The Mondial couldn't decide where to put its rooks, oscillating between d1 and e1 and this indecision soon spread

to its opponent! The computer then had a complete aberration and in this position...



played 18 ②xe5?! giving up two minor pieces for a rook and two pawns: 18 dxe5 19 ②xe5 0-0 20 ②xb8 🎞xb8.

Perhaps it over-assessed its compensation due to the black queenside pawn structure, but the principal defect in White's game is that there are no open lines for its rooks!

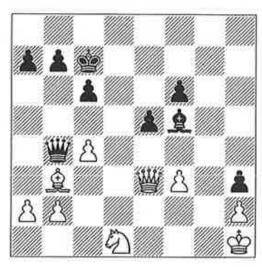
After 21 營g3 包f4 it was well and truly hemmed in.

The Novag, having essayed Chigorin's defence, had got nothing out of the opening. Meanwhile, the Par Excellence was trying to put Chris Tilson to sleep with a Giuoco Pianissimo.

The first result was recorded after some 2½ hours play, when the R30 completed a faultless, if unspectacular, performance

which rather nonplussed our man and secured the computers' first point. Derek Harris had sac'd a piece for a pawn and the attack against Nigel. The attack hardly materialised and Nigel appeared well on the way to what must seem a rare result these days a win! However, it must have felt it was back on territory familiar to its namesake

when Derek Harris (Black), with typical tenacity, managed to force a pawn to the seventh rank and force a draw:



31 f4 營e7 32 ②f2 e4 33 ②xh3 息xh3 34 營xh3 e3 35 營f5 e2 36 營a5+ 含d7 37 營e1 營e4+ 38 含g1 營e3+ 39 含g2 c5 40 含c2 含e6 41 h4 含f7 42 h5 含g7 43 b3 含h6 44 含g6 a6 45 f5 含g5 46 h6 含g4 47 h7 營f3+ 48 含h2 營h3+ 49 含g1 營e3+ 50 含g2 營f3+ 51 含h2 營h3+ ½-½-½. \*

Polgar exhibited some nimble footwork in defence and a well-aimed counter-blow collapsed the white position. This game is given in full below. Paul Barclay went astray in a promising ending and in a moment's carelessness allowed Novag to trap a bishop.

On board 6, things had reached an impasse and Chris Tilson, with only one

ICC		COMPUTERS
B D Rickayzen 188 D J E Harris 167 A G C Paish 159 M J Reddie 164 P R Barclay 141 C Tilson 113	$0-1 \\ \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2} \\ 0-1 \\ 1-0 \\ 0-1 \\ \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2} \\ 2-4$	R30 229 Nigel Short 192 Polgar 179 68000XL 178 Super Expert 168 Par Excellence 158

minute left on his clock, was happy to accept a repetition of position to force a draw. Meanwhile the Mondial was the only machine actually in trouble in what was the last game to finish. It was now a full rook down, but obliged Mick Reddie to chase it up and down the board before perishing back on f1.

So a win to the computers by 4-2, which might have been closer but for the disaster on board 5; otherwise largely the expected result.

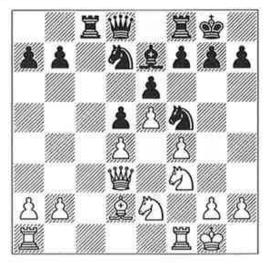
### ☐ AGC Paish

# **■** Mephisto Polgar

### 1 e4 c6 2 f4!?

Someone remarked before play that it always helps to depart from the book as early as possible against computers. Is this early enough?

2...d5 3 e5 &f5 4 d4 e6 5 &d3 &xd3 6 \( \text{\ti}\text{\texi{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\\texictex{\text{\text{\text{\ti}}}\tint{\text{\text{\ti}}}}\t



# 14 g4!?

Is this advisable? It is still a truism that computers are better in tactical situations than strategic ones, so this might not be a wise choice of plan.

### 14... 包h6 15 h3 對b6 16 f5

Mind you, the attack does look fierce.

# 16... exf5 17 \(\hat{L}\)xh6?

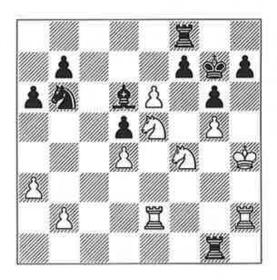
17 gxf5 was a better bet, with the threat 18 f6.

# 17... fxg4!

The computer inserts a zwischenzug to simplify the kingside before recapturing. 18 hxg4 \widetilde{\pi}xh6 19 \widetilde{\pi}f5 \widetilde{\pi}e3+20 \widetilde{\pi}f2 \widetilde{\pi}b6 21 \widetilde{\pi}e1 g6 22 \widetilde{\pi}f4 \widetilde{\widetilde{\pi}}xf4 23 \widetilde{\pi}xf4 \widetilde{\pi}c6 24 g5 \widetilde{\pi}fe8 25 \widetilde{\pi}ee2 \widetilde{\pi}g7 26 \widetilde{\pi}g2 \widetilde{\pi}c1 27

A waiting move? There's no discernible purpose behind it - Black has no plan!

30 e6



### 33...f6!

The move of the match. Black has no qualms about turning the e6 pawn into a passed pawn. A little inspection reveals the white position is overloaded. If 34 Ded3 fxg5 wins a piece. White tries the only alternative.

# 34 gxf6+ \(\mathbb{Z}\)xf6 35 \(\Omega\)h3

The last chance passes - 35 ②g2 would allow White to play on.

# 35...g5+

White resigned, as it is mate next move.

\*GM Murray Chandler, reading this article, noticed that 49... ₩g3+! 50 ₩xg3+ ♠xg3 51 h8₩ e1₩ wins for Black.

# **Games Collection**

Seven games and notes from Frank Holt (Risc 1Mb v R30), followed by a series between the Tasc R30 and the Vancouver 68030

# ☐ Mephisto Risc 1Mb

■ Tasc R30 (normal style)

QGA. (all moves 60 minutes each)

1 d4 d5 2 公f3 公f6 3 c4 dxc4 4 e3 e6 5 魚xc4 c5 6 0-0 a6 7 a4 公c6 8 營e2 營c7 9 公c3 兔d6 10 罩d1 0-0 11 h3 e5 12 dxe5 公xe5 13 公xe5 兔xe5 14 公d5 公xd5 15 兔xd5 兔e6

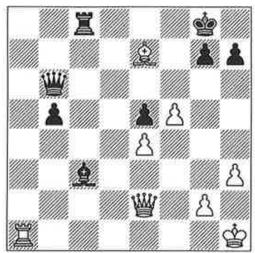
The Risc left book here; the R30 did so on the move before.

16 兔xe6 fxe6 17 f4 兔f6 18 e4 兔d4+ 19 \$\display\$ h1 e5 20 f5 c4 21 兔g5 b5 22 罩ac1 \display\$ b6 23 axb5 axb5 24 兔e7 ?!

Forcing the rook to a better square.

Ifc8 25 Ial Ixal 26 Ixal c3 27 bxc3

exc3



### 28 \\a2+

### **含h8 29 罩b1 剉b7 30 f6 剉xe4**

The Risc gives itself a modest plus of 0.78; the R30 has a gloomy but more realistic minus 3.73.

31 單f1 豐c4 32 豐xc4 bxc4 33 f7 h5 34 冨c1 魚d4 35 罩xc4 罩xc4 36 f8Q+ 含h7 37

# **쌀f5+ �h8 38 쌀xh5+ ��g8**

The game actually continued to move 65, but for our purposes... **1-0.** 

# ☐ Tasc R30 (offensive style)

# ■ Mephisto Risc 1Mb

Slav. (40 moves in two hours each)

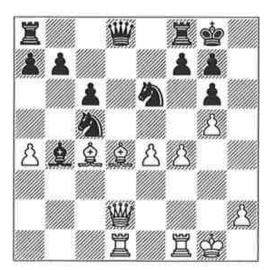
1 d4 c6 2 c4 d5 3 ②f3 ②f6 4 ②c3 dxc4 5 a4 单f5 6 e3 e6 7 单xc4 单b4 8 0-0 0-0 9 ②h4 单g4 10 f3 单h5 11 g4 单g6 12 e4 ②bd7 13 g5 ②e8 14 ②xg6 hxg6 15 单e3 ②c7 16 營d2 e5

1Mb leaves book here.

#### 17 f4

R30 does likewise.

17...exd4 18 ዿxd4 ②c5 19 ℤad1 ②7e6



The habitual optimism of the R30's offensive setting shows in its +1.89 lead here; the Risc is of course more objective, with only a fractional minus of 0.10.

20 營e3 營a5 21 兔e5 罩fe8 22 f5 gxf5 23 g6 fxg6

Both think they are ahead here; +3.81 (R30), +0.49 (1Mb, expecting 24  $\mathbb{Z}$ d6).

# 24 exf5 gxf5 25 營g5 含h7 26 營xf5+

With a mate in 6 announcement; 26... 含h8 27 營h5+ 含g8 28 全xg7 含xg7 29 罩f7+ 含g8 30 營h7+.

1-0.

# ☐ Mephisto Risc 1Mb

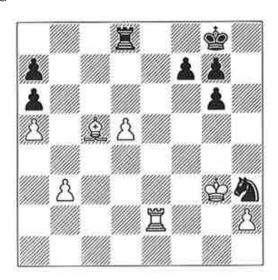
# **■** Tasc R30 (normal style)

Slav. (40 moves in two hours each)

1 d4 c6 2 c4 d5 3 ②f3 ②f6 4 ②c3 dxc4 5 a4 急f5 6 e3 e6 7 急xc4 息b4 8 0-0 0-0 9 ②h4 息g4 10 f3 息h5 11 g4 兔g6 12 ②xg6 hxg6 13 e4 c5 14 ②a2 豐a5 15 ②xb4 豐xb4 16 b3 單d8 17 兔d2 豐b6

Both out of book at this stage, with the Risc showing +.24 and the R30 a deficit of -0.58.

18 g5 ②e8 19 d5 exd5 20 exd5 ②d6 21 a5 豐c7 22 臭f4 罩e8 23 罩e1 ②a6 24 臭xa6 bxa6 25 豐d2 豐d7 26 罩ad1 罩xe1+ 27 罩xe1 ②f5 28 臭e3 罩d8



# 34...**\Z**xd5

The R30 took 19 minutes on this move and looked at around 8 million positions. This is a critical stage in the game.

# 35 罩e8+ 含h7 36 兔e3 勾g5

The Risc has itself down by 0.62, while the R30, on its 'unbiased' normal setting, considers itself the equivalent of 1.24 pawns up.

37 b4 \( \text{\$\deta}\$}\text{\$\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\$\}}}}\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\}\$}}\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\}\$}}}\

Patently drawn and with both evaluations at or around even, so adjudicated as:

1/2-1/2.

### □ Tasc R30

## ■ Mephisto Risc 1Mb

Slav. (all moves in 90 minutes each)

1 d4 c6 2 c4 d5 3 ②f3 ②f6 4 ②c3 dxc4 5 a4 ②g4 6 ②e5 ②h5 7 f3 ②fd7 8 ②xc4 e5 9 e4 exd4 10 營xd4 ②a6 11 ②d6+ ②xd6 12 營xd6 ②ac5 13 ②e3 營b6 14 ②d1 營b4+ 15 ②d2 營b3

The R30 often seems to play with one wing weaker than the other.

16 鱼e2 罩d8 17 鱼a5 罩c8 18 鱼c3 營e6 19 營d4 f6 20 罩a3 a6 21 公e3 營e5 22 營d1 營g5

Black leaving it a bit late to castle? The R30 gives itself a plus of 1.57 here; the Risc has a corresponding shortfall, but only of minus 0.61.

### 23 分f5 單d8



24 \\d6!! \\delta xf5 25 exf5 b6

All this seemed to happen suddenly, after 24 \delta\delta d6. With the R30 8.38 up and the 1Mb 7.86 down, I started to wonder if I had the position wrong, but no!

26 **Qxf6 Qxf6** 27 **Ze3**+ **Qfe4** 28 **Wxc6**+ 罩d7

The Risc's hopeful hint here was 29 罩xe4? You'll be lucky, I thought...

29 b4! 0-0 30 \( \textit{Z}\) xe4 \( \textit{L}\) e8 31 \( \textit{Z}\) xe8 \( \textit{Z}\) xe8 \( \textit{Z}\) xe8 \( \textit{Z}\) 할f2 프ed8 33 bxc5 bxc5 34 호c4+ 할h8 35 **Ze1 Resigns** 1-0.

# ☐ Mephisto Risc 1Mb

# ■ Tasc R30 (active)

London System (all moves in 1hr each)

1 d4 分f6 2 分f3 d5 3 息f4 c5 4 e3 響b6 5 **豐c1 皇f5 6 c3 e6 7 a4 ②c6 8 皇b5 ②h5 9 Qg5 f6 10 Qh4 g5 11 dxc5 Qxc5 12 Qg3** ②xg3 13 hxg3 0-0?!

This seems a very funny move to me, with the rook bearing down on a clear hfile.

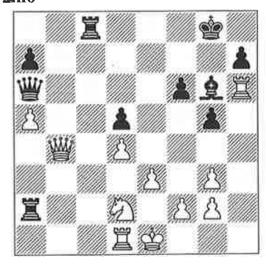
14 b4 \( \text{\hat{2}}\) d6 15 \( \text{\hat{2}}\) xc6 bxc6 16 \( \text{\hat{2}}\) d4 \( \text{\hat{2}}\) g6 17 a5 **習a6** 

Now there's a free pawn to be had.

18 ②xe6 罩fe8 19 ②d4 c5 20 bxc5 皇xc5 21 4 d2 & xd4 22 cxd4 \(\mathbb{Z}\) ac8

Risc +0.24, R30 +0.96 although one pawn down.

23 曾b2 罩c2 24 曾b4 罩ec8 25 罩d1 罩a2 26 單h6



26... \d3

The R30 was looking at 26 \(\mathbb{L}\)c2 and only +0.26, but then went back to +2.14and the move chosen. I have noticed before how it looks at a best move with a low evaluation, change its mind, and then return to its original choice but with a higher evaluation.

### 27 單h1 Qe2 28 資e7 h5

The Risc regards the position with a bad but tenable minus 2.12, but the R30, I am happy to say, showed +4.43.

# 29 \Bb1 \Qg4

With this, the R30 calls mate in 7, and the Risc also realises the game is up and resigns. The finish would have been 30 f3 d3 31 b4 xe3+ 32 含f1 臭f5 33 b3 盒d3+34 豐xd3 豐xd3+35 當g1 豐xd2 36 單b2 罩xb2 37 罩h2 罩b1mate. The R30 has not lost a game when set to 'active' style! 0-1.

# ☐ Mephisto Risc 1Mb

## ■ Tasc R30 (solid)

Sicilian Maroczy Bind (all in 90m. each)

1 e4 c5 2 4 f3 4 c6 3 d4 cxd4 4 4 xd4 g6 5 c4 2g7 6 2e3 2f6 7 2c3 2g4 8 \wxg4 ②xd4 9 Wd1 ②e6 10 置c1 Wa5 11 Wd2 d6 12 **≜**d3 **②**c5

Both computers left book at this point, with the Risc showing +0.23 and the R30 minus 0.43.

13 0-0 0-0 14 罩fd1 罩e8 15 兔b1 兔g4 16 ②b5 \wxd2 17 \mathbb{I}xd2 \mathbb{I}ec8 18 b4 \wideta6 19 ②xa7 \( \begin{aligned} \text{d8 20 a3 } \text{Qc7 21 f4 \( \text{\hat{g}}\) h6

Move 21 has the Risc on +1.06 with a hint of 21... Ze8 while the R30 gives minus 0.80 expecting 22 \(\mathbb{I}\)f1.

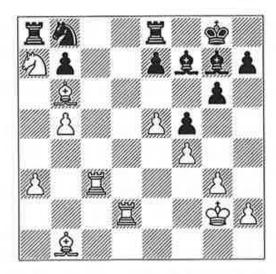
22 g3 \(\partial g7\) 23 \(\partial g2\) \(\partial e6\) 24 \(\partial b6\) \(\partial e8\) 25 c5 dxc5

The crux of the game; White now has the d-file. Risc +2.23, R30 minus 1.32.

26 萬xc5 勾a6 27 萬c1 桌b3 28 b5 勾b8 29 e5 f5

Forced, or else \( \ell \)e4 trapping the black rook.

30 罩c3 皇f7



Both have White up by about 2.70. On solid I would have expected the R30 to have clawed its way back into the game, since solid moves nothing silly - but it's losing at the moment.

# 31 \( \mathbb{L} c7 \) \( \mathbb{L} e6 \) 32 \( \mathbb{L} xb7 \) \( \mathbb{L} b3 \) 33 \( \mathbb{L} c2 \) \( \mathbb{L} xc2 \) \( \mathbb{L} c7 \) \( \mathbb{L} c6 \) 35 \( \mathbb{L} cc7 \) \( \mathbb{L} c6 \) 36 \( \mathbb{L} c5 \) \( \mathbb{H} 6 \)

This is the only problem when 'solid' means 'sit and do nothing'. The Risc has other ideas - like breaching the defences.

37 ♠ b4 ⇔ g7

An open invitation to declare war. 38 a4 \dig 8 39 a5 g5

Both waiting for each other. g5 is a mistake, and now the Risc can take full advantage of the situation.

40 兔xe7 兔xe7 41 萬xe7 萬xe7 42 萬xe7 gxf4 43 gxf4 當f8 44 萬h7 h5 45 e6 當g8 46 萬c7 Resigns 1-0.

# ☐ Mephisto Risc 1Mb ■ Tasc R30 (Normal)

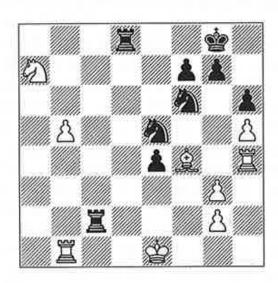
Caro Kann

1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 ②c3 dxe4 4 ②xe4 皇f5 5 ②g3 皇g6 6 h4 h6 7 h5 皇h7 8 ②f3 ②d7 9 皇d3 皇xd3 10 豐xd3 豐c7 11 皇d2 ②gf6 12 c4 e6

Again, both machines leave book together, the Risc with a plus of 0.18, the R30 with a deficit of 0.30.

13 營e3 兔e7 14 罩c1 0-0 15 b4 罩fd8 16 a3 兔d6 17 ②e2 b6 18 罩h4 c5 19 dxc5 bxc5 20 單d1 罩ab8 21 罩b1 cxb4 22 axb4 e5 23 公g3 e4 24 公d4 单xg3

Risc: minus 0.59; R30: +1.26. 25 營xg3 營xg3 26 fxg3 罩bc8 27 ②b5 罩xc4 28 公xa7 公e5 29 b5 罩c2 30 单f4



30...Ød3+

The R30 is on its way...

31 ⊈f1 ②xf4 32 gxf4 ℤdd2 33 g3 ℤg2

The Risc thought it was only 1.41 down, but the R30 calls mate in 9.

34 \( \mathbb{Z}c1 \) \( \mathbb{Z}cf2+35 \) \( \mathbb{Z}e1 \) \( \mathbb{D}g4 \)

Only now does the 1Mb resign. The continuation would have been 36 \$\mathbb{Z}c8+\$\dispharrow\hat{h}7 37 \$\mathbb{Z}xg4 e3 38 \$\mathbb{Z}xg7+ \dispharrow\hat{x}g7 39 \$\mathbb{Z}g8+ \dispharrow\hat{x}g8 40 b6 \$\mathbb{Z}g1+.\$\dispharrow\hat{0-1}.

We have also been kindly provided with still more high-end games, this time between the Vancouver 68030 (a multithousand pound machine in its day) and the R30. Comparing the result obtained from these 11 games (7½-3½ to the Tasc) with the result obtained by the Genius 030 gives an indication of just how much the Genius module has improved on its predecessor.

Although presented in bulletin format, the quality of these games ranges from good to excellent, and even the longest of them is well worth playing through - if you have the time! Tasc R30 (active)
Mephisto Vancouver 68030
Slav. 40 in 2½ hours each

1 d4 d5 2 c4 c6 3 4 f3 4 f6 4 4 c3 dxc4 5 a4 2g4 6 2e5 2h5 7 f3 2fd7 8 2xc4 e5 9 e4 Wh4+ 10 g3 Wf6 11 dxe5 Wxf3 12 2d6+ 2xd6 13 \wxd6 \wxh1 14 2g5 f6 15 exf6 ②xf6 16 We6+ 会f8 17 &xf6 gxf6 18 Wxf6+ 含g8 19 Wg5+ 臭g6 20 0-0-0 **營f3 21 營e7 ②a6 22 息c4+ 息f7 23 罩d7** 會g7 24 豐g5+ 曾f8 25 罩xb7 罩b8 26 \$\prince{\pi}xf7 29 e5 \pihc8 30 \Quad \text{e4} \pig8 31 \Quad f6+ 會f7 32 公xh7 罩c7 33 e6+ 會e7 34 營f6+ 曾d6 35 e7+ 曾c5 36 譽e5+ 曾b6 37 a5+ \$\delta\$b7 38 \$\overline{0}\$f6 \$\overline{0}\$b4 39 \$\overline{0}\$d6 c5 40 \$\overline{0}\$d5 罩xe7 41 xe7+ 含c6 42 e6+ 含b5 43 **營d7+ 曾xa5 44 營xa7+ ②a6 45 ②c7 罩b6** 46 b3 c4 47 b4+ 含a4 48 響xb6 含b3 49 ②xa6 c3 50 營e6+ 含a4 51 營c4 含a3 52 ②c5 c2 53 **岁b3+1-0**.

Vancouver 68030 Tasc R30 (active) Sicilian c3. 40 in 2½ hours each

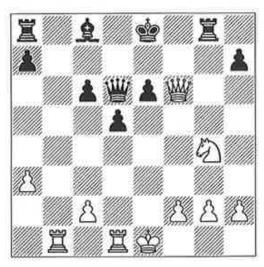
1 e4 c5 2 c3 e6 3 d4 d5 4 exd5 exd5 5 **2** f3 4c6 6 &b5 &d6 7 0-0 4ge7 8 dxc5 ② xc5 9 ② bd2 0-0 10 ② b3 ② d6 11 ② fd4 a6 12 &d3 De5 13 &c2 &g4 14 f3 &d7 15 皇f4 豐c7 16 罩e1 ②7g6 17 皇g3 ②c4 18 & xd6 \widetilde xd6 19 \widetilde e2 \widetilde fe8 20 \widetilde f2 \widetilde f4 21 **Zab1 g6 22 含h1 Zxe1+ 23 Wxe1 Ze8** 24 当f2 当e7 25 h3 包e3 26 其g1 当d6 27 **豐g3 ②xc2 28 ②xc2 罩e2 29 ②bd4 罩d2** 30 Wh4 Qa4 31 b3 Qb5 32 Wh6 公h5! 33 Ie1 Ixg2 34 含xg2 肾g3+ 35 含h1 ₩xh3+ 36 曾g1 ₩g3+ 37 曾h1 ₩f2 38 公f5 \wxf3+ 39 \drawg1 \wg4+ 40 \drawgh2 \wxf5 41 \d2 \d2 f4 42 \d2 e3 \dag h5+ 43 \dag g1 \dag e2+ 44 \( \mathbb{I}\) xe2 \( \mathbb{Q}\) xe2 45 \( \mathbb{Q}\) d4 \( \mathbb{Q}\) f3 \( \mathbb{A}\) \( \mathbb{Q}\) xf3 **豐xf3 47 雲h2 b5 0-1.** 

Mephisto Vancouver 68030 Tasc R30 Caro Kann. 40 in 2½ hours each

1 e4 c6 2 2c3 d5 3 2f3 2g4 4 h3 2xf3 5 **豐xf3 e6 6 d3 ②f6 7 &e2 d4 8 ②d1 &d6 9** c3 e5 10 0-0 **公bd7** 11 **豐g3 豐e7** 12 Wxg7? 罩g8 13 Wh6 罩g6 14 Wh4 0-0-0 15 cxd4 單dg8 16 g3 exd4 17 息f4 息xf4 18 \wxf4 \we6 19 \cdot g2 \mag g5 20 a3 \@h5 21 **營h4 營h6 22 営h1 夕e5 23 食g4+ 含b8 24** 皇xh5 罩xh5 25 쌀e7 쌀f4 26 쌀d6+ 含c8 27 当f8+ 三xf8 28 gxf4 公xd3 29 f5 三h4 30 f3 罩g8+ 31 曾f1 罩g3 32 曾e2 公f4+ 33 會f2 필g2+ 34 曾f1 필c2 35 a4 公d3 36 필a3 罩d2 37 罩xd3 罩xd3 38 曾g2 罩f4 39 罩f1 axb6+ axb6 44 \( \bar{L}\)d2 \( \bar{L}\)fxf3 45 \( \bar{L}\)xd4 \( \bar{L}\)xh3 46 e5 罩hg3+ 47 含h2 罩g4 48 罩xg4 hxg4 49 宮g2 g3 50 알h3 알d7 51 b5 c5 52 알g2 罩d3 53 公b2 罩d2+ 54 尝xg3 罩xb2 0-1.

Tasc R30 (active)
Mephisto Vancouver 68030
French. 40 in 2½ hours each

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 公c3 兔b4 4 e5 c5 5 a3 兔xc3+ 6 bxc3 豐c7 7 豐g4 f6 8 兔b5+ 曾f8 9 公f3 豐a5 10 罩b1 豐xc3+ 11 曾d1 公c6 12 兔b2 豐a5 13 兔xc6 bxc6 14 exf6 公xf6 15 豐f4 曾e7 16 dxc5 豐xc5 17 豐g5 曾f7 18 公e5+ 曾f8 19 公g4 罩g8 20 兔xf6 gxf6 21 豐xf6+ 曾e8 22 罩e1 豐d6



23 **国b7! 国f8 24 Wh6 国f4 25 ②f6+ 国xf6** 26 **Wxf6 ②xb7** 27 **国xe6+ Wxe6** 28 **Wxe6+ \$\delta\$d8 29 <b>Wf7 ②c8 30 Wxh7 a6 31 h4 1-0.** 

Tasc R30 (active)
Mephisto Vancouver 68030
Petroff. 40 in 2½ hours each

1 e4 e5 2 Øf3 Øf6 3 Øxe5 d6 4 Øf3 Øxe4 5 d4 d5 6 &d3 &d6 7 0-0 0-0 8 c4 c6 9 ②c3 ②xc3 10 bxc3 dxc4 11 &xc4 &g4 12 h3 兔h5 13 罩e1 幻d7 14 兔d3 習a5 15 **빨c2 호xf3 16 호xh7+ 할h8 17 호f5 호xg2** 18 曾xg2 幻b6 19 罩e4 習d5 20 f3 罩fe8 21 国h4+ 會g8 22 国b1 国ad8 23 国h5 Wc4 24 **②h7+ 會f8 25 ②d3 響e6 26 罩h8+ 會e7 27** ₩g6 \$d7 31 ₩xg7+ \$e7 32 \$\mathbb{Z}e1 \$\overline{\Omega}c8 33\$ **罩xe7+ ②xe7 34 ₩xf6 罩de8 35 ₩e5** 国hg8 36 曾f2 国g6 37 息f6 国gg8 38 h4 公d5 39 營f5+ 堂c7 40 兔e5+ 堂b6 41 ₩b1+ \$\dip a6 42 c4 \$\dip e7 43 h5 b5 44 cxb5+ 罩f5 48 ₩c2 ②e7 49 ₩c7 罩d5 50 食f6 罩dd8 51 &xe7 罩c8 1-0.

Mephisto Vancouver 68030 Tasc R30 (active) Caro Kann. 40 in 2½ hours each

1 e4 c6 2 4 f3 d5 3 4 c3 2 g4 4 h3 2 xf3 5 **豐xf3 e6 6 d3 公f6 7 g3 d4 8 公e2 公bd7 9 夏f4 当b6 10 0-0-0 e5 11 夏g5 h6 12 夏xf6** ②xf6 13 \(\text{\text{\text{\text{9}}}}\)f5 \(\text{\text{\text{2}}}\)d6 14 f4 \(\text{\text{\text{2}}}\)d7 15 \(\text{\text{\text{2}}}\)g2 g6 16 曾g4 罩d8 17 罩hf1 0-0 18 曾h4 會g7 19 fxe5 &xe5 20 g4 \( \begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} \text{gfe8} & 21 & \text{g5} & \text{hxg5} & 22 \end{aligned} \) **豐xg5 c5 23 b3 罩h8 24 罩f2 罩h5 25 豐d2** 4) f6 26 4) f4 Ihh8 27 Idf1 1988 28 4) d5 公xd5 29 exd5 f6 30 Wd1 f5 31 Wf3 Wd6 32 含b1 罩h4 33 營d1 食f4 34 罩e2 食e3 35 国h1 国e8 36 We1 国h7 37 息f3 b6 38 国g2 會f7 39 營f1 單hh8 40 h4 會g7 41 罩e2 營e5 42 **曾g2 曾f4 43 国h3 国d8 44 国g3 国h6 45** h5 g5 46 Ze1 Zf6 47 Zxe3 Wxe3 48 罩xg5+ 含h8 49 a3 ₩e1+ 50 含b2 ₩c3+ 51 曾a2 b5 52 智e2 c4 53 dxc4 bxc4 54 **Zg3 Zxd5 58 Zd3 Zdd6 59 b4 Zfe6 60** 會b3 會g7 61 會c4 曾f6 62 b5 罩e4 63 息f3 **Ze3 64 a4 \$e5 65 a5 Ze1 66 Zd1 Zxd1** 67 &xd1 \dig e4 68 \dig c5 \bullet d8 69 b6 axb6+ Tasc R30 (active)
Mephisto Vancouver 68030/7
Chigorin. 40 in 2½ hours each

1 d4 d5 2 c4 4 f6 3 4 f3 dxc4 4 e3 e6 5 **এxc5 9 a3 0-0 10 b4 Ձe7 11 Ձb2 b5 12 皇b3 皇b7 13 ②c3 ②bd7 14 罩ac1 皇xf3** 15 gxf3 ②e5 16 f4 ②f3+ 17 🕸g2 ②h4+ 18 **\$**h3 **2**g6 19 f5 exf5 20 **2**d5 **2**xd5 21 罩xd5 f4 22 e4 罩fd8 23 罩c7 常f8 24 常g4 f6 25 f3 Zac8 26 Zxc8 Zxc8 27 Zh5 &d6 28 \( \mathbb{Z}\) xh7 \( \mathbb{Q}\) e5 29 \( \mathbb{Q}\) h5 \( \mathbb{L}\) xb2 30 \( \mathbb{Q}\) xg6 \$\dip e7 34 \$\dip f5 \dip xa3 35 \B\g7+ \$\dip d6 36 罩d7+ 當c6 37 h4 魚xb4 38 罩a7 當b6 39 **嶌h7 f3 40 曾g4 嶌f1 41 嶌f7 兔c3 42 嶌d7** f2 43 \$f3 \$e1 44 \$h3 \$\mathbb{Z}\$h1 45 \$\mathbb{L}\$g2 f1Q+ 46 &xf1 \( \mathbb{Z}\)xf1+ 47 \( \mathbb{C}\)e2 \( \mathbb{Z}\)h1 48 翼d6+ \$a5 49 罩d1 罩xh4 50 \$xe1 罩h1+ 51 曾d2 罩xd1+ 52 曾xd1 0-1.

Mephisto Vancouver 68030 Tasc R30 (active) Sicilian. 40 in 2½ hours each

1 e4 c5 2 ②f3 ②c6 3 兔b5 g6 4 兔xc6 dxc6 5 d3 兔g4 6 h3 兔xf3 7 營xf3 兔g7 8 0-0 ②f6 9 ②c3 0-0 10 兔g5 ②d7 11 營g4 星e8 12 罩fd1 b5 13 罩d2 b4 14 ②d1 營c7 15 兔f4 e5 16 兔g5 f6 17 兔e3 罩ad8 18 b3 營a5 19 ②b2 ②b6 20 營h4 罩e6 21 f3 營a3 22 ②d1 營a5 23 營f2 f5 24 ②b2 罩d7 25 兔xc5 fxe4 26 兔xb6 axb6 27 dxe4 罩xd2 28 營xd2 營c5+ 29 營f2 營c3 30 罩b1 兔h6 31 ②d1 營d2 32 營xd2 兔xd2 33 含f2 罩e7

34 \$\displays 2 \mathbb{I} d7 35 \$\overline{Q}\$e3 \$\overline{Q}\$xe3 36 \$\displays xe3 \$\displays f7\$ 37 c4 bxc3 38 \$\mathbb{I} c1 c5 39 \$\mathbb{I}\$xc3 \$\mathbb{I} d1 40 a4\$ \$\displays e6 41 b4 \$\mathbb{I} a1 42 bxc5 bxc5 43 \$\mathbb{I}\$xc5 \$\mathbb{I}\$xa4 44 \$\mathbb{I} c2 \$\mathbb{I} b4 45 \$\displays f2 \$\displays d6 46 \$\displays g3 \$\mathbb{I} b7 47 \$\displays g4 h6 48 \$\mathbb{I} a2 \$\displays e6 49 h4 \$\mathbb{I} b6 50 h5 gxh5+ 51 \$\displays xh5 \$\mathbb{I} b8 52 \$\displays xh6 \$\mathbb{I} g8 53 g4 \$\mathbb{I} f8 54 \$\mathbb{I} a3 \$\displays f7 55 \$\mathbb{I} b3 1-0.\$

# Mephisto Vancouver 68030 Tasc R30 (active)

Caro Kann. 40 in 21/2 hours each

1 d4 c6 2 c4 d5 3 句f3 句f6 4 cxd5 cxd5 5 句c3 句c6 6 負f4 負f5 7 e3 e6 8 負b5 句d7 9 營a4 營b6 10 句h4 負d3 11 句xd5 負b4+ 12 句xb4 負xb5 13 營a3 罩c8 14 營c3 0-0 15 a4



호xa4! 16 萬xa4 ②xb4 17 萬xb4 豐a6 18 빨d2 빨a1+ 19 빨d1 萬c1 20 會d2 萬xd1+ 21 萬xd1 빨a5 22 호d6 ②f6! 23 會c2 萬c8+ 24 會b1 ②e8 25 호e7 萬c7 26 호d8 빨xb4 27 호xc7 ②xc7 28 萬c1 ②e8 29 ②f3 ②d6 30 萬c5 f6 31 會c1 ②c4 32 萬c8+ 會f7 33 曾d1 빨b3+ 34 曾e2 빨c2+ 35 曾e1 빨b1+ 36 曾e2 ②xb2 37 曾d2 빨d1+ 38 曾c3 빨c1+ 0-1.

# Tasc R30 (active) Mephisto Vancouver 68030 /10 QGA. 40 in 2½ hours each

1 d4 d5 2 c4 dxc4 3 ②f3 ②f6 4 e3 \$\( \)g4 5 \$\( \)xc4 c6 6 h3 \$\( \)h5 7 ②c3 a6 8 g4 \$\( \)g6 9 \$\( \)2e5 ③bd7 10 ②xg6 hxg6 11 \$\( \)gf1 e6 12 \(\text{\ti}\text{\text



20 皇 a5 dxe2 21 皇 xb6 豐 d7 22 曾 xe2 ② f8
23 皇 a3 置 d8 24 皇 xb7 豐 g4+ 25 皇 f3 豐 b4
26 皇 c6+ ② d7 27 置 ad1 豐 g4+ 28 f3
豐 g2+ 29 皇 f2 皇 c5 30 皇 xd7+ 曾 f8 31
置 hf1 置 xh4 32 皇 c6 置 hd4 33 置 xd4 皇 xd4
34 豐 b4+ 曾 g8 35 豐 e7 置 f8 36 皇 d5 皇 xf2
37 置 xf2 豐 g1 38 曾 e3 豐 e1+ 39 置 e2 豐 g1+
40 曾 f4 豐 d4+ 41 豐 e4 豐 d1 42 豐 c4 a5 43
曾 g3 豐 g1+ 44 曾 h3 豐 h1+ 45 置 h2 豐 e1
46 f4 豐 e3+ 47 曾 g4 豐 g1+ 48 置 g2 豐 a7
49 曾 f3 置 e8 50 置 e2 置 xe2 51 豐 c8+ 曾 h7
52 曾 xe2 豐 d4 53 豐 b7 豐 xf4 54 豐 xf7
豐 g4+ 55 曾 d3 豐 f5+ 56 豐 xf5 gxf5 57 a4
曾 g6 58 b4 axb4 59 a5 f4 60 a6 曾 xg5 61
a7 曾 h4 62 曾 e2 1-0.

# Mephisto Vancouver 68030 Tasc R30 (active)

Sicilian. 40 in 2½ hours each

1 e4 c5 2 白f3 白c6 3 d4 cxd4 4 白xd4 e5 5 白b5 a6 6 白d6+ 魚xd6 7 營xd6 營f6 8 營d1 營g6 9 白c3 d5 10 白xd5 營xe4+ 11 魚e3 白d4 12 白c7+ 會e7 13 白xa8 白xc2+ 14 會d2 白xe3 15 fxe3 白f6 16 營b3 單d8+ 17 會e1 白g4 18 營c3 白xe3 19 會f2 白d1+ 20 罩xd1 罩xd1 21 營a3+ 罩d6 22 營c5 魚e6 23 a3 營f4+ 24 會g1 魚c4 25 魚xc4 營c1+ 26 會f2 營f4+ 27 會e2 營d2+ 28 會f1 營f4+ 29 會e1 營d2+ 30 會f1 營f4+ 31 會g1 營c1+ 32 會f2 營f4+ 33 會g1 ½2-½2.

# New Product Review: Saitek President

Only a few months after the arrival of the wooden auto-sensory Mephisto Montreal, comes another computer in the same vein, the Saitek President.

The dimensions of this new Saitek/Kasparov are similar to the Montreal at about 15" sq. The pieces are somewhat smaller (king height  $2^{1}/2^{"}$ ), but it could well be argued that this size is more in proportion to the  $1^{1}/2^{"}$  squares.

Styling is excellent. The wide border and the black squares are in a darker wood than the Montreal, and there is no algebraic lettering nor logo to be seen. The pieces are well made and are more highly varnished than the average chess computer set. The control module (which plugs into the board and is about the size of your hand) is not quite so pretty, but has an extremely good display with huge lettering that is hard to miss.

The features list is also perfectly respectable; selectable opening books and transposition recognition, rotating display, coach mode, selctive or brute force searches, 64 levels going down to absolute beginner, 64 ply take-back, game retention, evaluation, line-ahead, search depth, etcetera. The position set-up procedure (always easier on auto-sensories anyway) is logical and quick. Avoid the 'ticking clock' option though - it sounds like a computer with woodworm.

The manual isn't terribly wonderful either, but if you don't like initiative tests, you're playing the wrong game anyway!

The technical specification doesn't detail the processor used, referring to it only as a 32 bit 'Risc-type' chip - not to be confused with a true Risc processor of course!

The standard of play is given as USCF 2120+, and even in real life, is comfort-

ably over 2000 (175 BCF) judging from our very brief experience of it so far (sum total to date: the two 1-hour-each games below, plus a few 'five-minuters'), and if the President cost £400 it would be very good value.

As it is, the President costs just £299, and this transforms it into a truly remarkable bargain. For anyone with an old Super Expert or the like, looking for a worthwhile replacement within a limited budget - this may well be the computer you've been waiting for...

## ☐ Novag Emerald ■ Saitek President

1 d4 c5 2 dxc5 e6 3 ②c3 &xc5 4 ②e4 d5 5 ③xc5 ₩a5+6 c3 ₩xc5 7 e4 ②e7 8 &e3 ₩c6 9 ₩b3?! 0-0 10 ₩a3? ᠌e8 11 exd5 ③xd5 12 &c5 b6 13 &d6 &b7 14 c4 ②f6 15 ②f3 〖d8 16 &e7 〖d7 17 &xf6 gxf6 18 &d3 ②a6 19 〖d1 〖ad8 20 0-0 ₩c5 21 ₩xc5 ④xc5 22 &e2 ②d3 23 〖b1 ②f4 24 〖be1 &e4 25 &d1 &d3 26 &a4 〖d6 27 b3 ②e2+! 28 \hat{c}h1 ②c3 29 〖g1 ③xa4 30 bxa4 &xc4 31 〖a1 〖6d7 32 〖gc1 &d5 33 ③g1 \hat{c}f8 34 ④e2 &a8 35 ④c3 〖d2 36 \hat{c}g1 \hat{c}e7 37 \hat{c}f1 f5 38 〖ab1 e5 39 a5 bxa5 40 〖b5 \hat{c}f6 41 〖xa5 〖8d7 42 ④b5 &e4 43 ④xa7 〖b7 44 \hat{c}e1 〖bb2 45 〖a6+ \hat{c}g7 46 〖c7? 〖e2+ 47 \hat{c}e1 〖xg2 51 a4 〖b1+ 0-1.

# ☐ Mephisto Montreal ■ Saitek President

1 d4 ②f6 2 c4 e6 3 ②f3 b6 4 e3 d5 5 ②c3 兔b7 6 兔d3 ②bd7 7 0-0 dxc4 8 兔xc4 兔e7 9 罩e1 c5 10 e4 cxd4 11 豐xd4 兔c5 12 豐d3 罩c8 13 兔f4 0-0 14 罩ad1 豐e7 15 兔b5 罩fd8 16 兔e3 兔b4 17 兔g5 兔xc3 18 bxc3 ②c5 19 豐c2 ②cxe4 20 罩xd8+ 豐xd8 21 兔xf6 ②xf6 22 ②d2 豐d5 23 兔f1 豐c5 24 ②b1 罩d8 25 豐a4 兔c6 26 豐f4 豐d5 27 豐c7 兔b7 28 a3 罩c8 29 豐g3 ②e4 30 豐e3 罩d8 31 豐f4 豐c6 32 c4 f6 33 豐g4 e5 34 罩d1 罩xd1 35 豐xd1 h6 36 豐d8+ 每f7 37 豐b8 a6 38 豐a7 g6 39 豐b8 b5 40 豐a7 �e6 41 f3 ③d6 42 cxb5 ③xb5 43 豐e3 h5 44 兔d3 f5 45 豐h6 �d5 48 兔xc2 豐xc2 (0-1, 79).

# Virtual Reality

Mike Healey, MD of Countrywide, reviews some some of the crazy happenings of the last few months

Crazy it certainly was. We are always quite busy here at base (or Wilburton Towers as our editor likes to call it), but we had geared up to be something like double the norm during the Kasparov / Short epic. A couple of weeks into the match, and we thought we were being a little bit optimistic, as there had been no discernible change, then suddenly WHAMBO - all hell broke loose. Activity then ran at about 400% of normal, right the way through to Christmas. We were working about 100 hours a week, and each day was merging into the next like one great blob. We could not help but speculate what would have happened if Nigel had been holding his own, or even winning! So was it enjoyable, or just downright stressful? Everyone here was talking about stress and pressure way beyond the call of duty. Were we justified?

A few years ago, I interviewed a young lady for a secretarial position, and amplifying something in her CV, she told me she was used to working under extreme pressure, as she'd been Assistant Manageress for a catering business providing daily lunches for 200 executives at a large Cambridge company, with everything needing to be started and finished in well under one hour. Fair enough, thought I - but reflecting on this conversation some time later, the more absurd it seemed. I decided then that a better definition of extreme pressure was being a paramedic in wartime, injured yourself, crawling on your belly in a filthy swamp, under enemy mortar fire, to rescue and try and save the life of another soldier even more badly wounded. Anyway, that's my pet theme, and I'm sticking to it!

But so what, I hear you say, whether it was extreme pressure or not, what about all the bucketloads of money you must have made! Didn't that soften the blow a bit? "Non-sense" would be my response. Life is still very, very hard - you've no idea how expensive it is to get insurance on a Ferrari Testarossa.

Seriously, many customers who've been here say they'd love my job. If it were a matter of playing chess and talking chess all day so would I! It seems however that bureaucracy wants an ever increasing slice of your time - the Tax man, VAT man, Health & Safety, Fire regs., National Insurance, Customs and Excise Intrastats, census forms, company law requirements and so on and so on. But all that only takes up 80% of one's day, so there is still plenty of time left for actual work!

The real killer though is repairs and servicing. This is why, in our opinion; most people coming into chess computers usually make a sharp exit within a couple of years. If you sell chess books or sets, no-one rings up after 18 months to say the book is malfunctioning. Contrast this with having an irate call from a customer saying his computer is cutting out once in every 2,813 games. "Yes sir, a quick ten years of testing and we'll isolate the problem without fail". Not only this - a kind of reverse Murphy's Law (don't take it personally, Gerald) invariably operates. Computers that are faulty on despatch to us work 100% on arrival back here. But there must be something wrong you think, so you grin and bear it and buckle down to a few days of midnight oil burning. This is when a "GSOH" is somewhat essential, especially when a week later you finally discover that the customer had not been aware of the en passant rule.

Talking of sense of humour, or rather lack of it, we received a letter, right in the middle of the Gazza/Nosher frenzy. The writer (not an SS subscriber) was wanting to purchase two PC programs within the following six months and needed information. There were 32 unbelievably detailed questions (or rather demands), some of which were sub-divided, and others further sub-divided. One alone required all the games from the last two Aegon tournaments, printed and annotated, with detailed analysis of how every current PC program would have handled all the moves, at all levels, at all style settings.

If we had not known of this chap's past form (a highlight of which was asking us for the home addresses of top PC programmers! ed.), we'd have thought it was a wind-up, but no - it was for real. We wrote back (in a way that was clearly meant not to be too serious), telling him that it was 950 hours at £15 an hour (plus VAT) to respond meaningfully to his requirements, and that on receipt of his cheque for £16,743.75 we would commence work on the project and report back to him within ten months. His long rambling reply was an ever greater masterpiece than the original letter. It included the words: "I for one will not pay £15 per an hour (sic) and £16,743.75 just for a price list and a few leaflets without advice".

Sometimes, you get genuinely funny things. We supply a number of House of Fraser shops, including Rackhams of Leicester. Their Department Sales Manager (Bill) rang up one day and I answered the call.

He told me they had a Russian in the shop - the customer wished to buy an Exclusive MMV, but needed a continental adaptor to go with it, and the adaptor needed to be posted out for arrival at Rackhams the next day. Bill wondered whether we had any in stock, and was delighted when I said no problem. I asked him where the chap was actually from - was it Moscow? There was a long stunned silence, and then the conversation went roughly as follows:

Bill: How did you know?

Me: How did I know what?

Bill: That he was from Moscow. This is absolutely incredible - you must be psychic.

Me: (puzzled) Well, it was a reasonable guess.

Bill: You could not have guessed.

Me: (more puzzled) Well it was a fair bet that if he came from Russia, he was quite likely to live in Moscow.

Bill: I never said he was from Russia.

Me: You did.

Bill: I didn't.

It then became almost pure pantomime, along the lines of "Oh, yes you did" and "Oh, no I didn't". The conversation would have probably terminated in total confusion if both of us had not been sufficiently pig-headed to prove the other one wrong. Finally, the truth outed - Bill had originally said "Mike, we have a rush on; the customer wants..." I mishear it as 'Russian'. Yet Russian he happened to be. Put that in a TV comedy sketch and the viewers would say it was far-fetched. Needless to say, it's been a standing joke between us ever since.

Must sign off here, before too many readers complain that the article has no "Mates in 5" or games of the century. It's time to open the post, maybe another adaptor order for Moscow, Vladivostok or Siberia. As long as there's not a cheque for £16,743.75!

# **How Good is Your CC?**

A double helping of HGYC this time; the first game is a straight contest between the new Genius 68030 module and the R30 (both set to Active style). The second game looks at a rook and pawn ending and is between the whole of the Mephisto Laptop range plus the new Saitek President.

As ever, before settling down to exercise the rewind and fast-forward buttons on your own computer, we suggest you try out the tests on yourself. Apart from being good practice in its own right, this will give you a better appreciation of your CC's true performance than the final score alone.

The computers are on Black's side in the first game, and on White's in the second. Three minutes a move average in all cases.

Bogo-Indian

☐ Adianto

**■** Christiansen

San Francisco 1991

1 d4 🖄 f6 2 🖄 f3 e6 3 c4 ½ b4+ 4 ½ d2 a5 5 g3 d6 6 ½ g2 🖄 bd7 7 0-0 e5 8 e3



# 8... \( \text{\frac{1}{2}} \) xd2

3 points, as per the R30. Nothing for

Genius's 8...c6. 2 points in the unlikely event that you intended to sacrifice a piece with 8...豐e7 9 &c1 e4 10 公g5 h6 11 公h3 d5 12 c5 g5!?.

12...5)f8

2 points, again going to the R30. Zero for 12... 42b6 from Genius.

13 c5

13...e4

"Brave but necessary" and worth 5, which both scored. 13...dxc5 fails to 14 dxe5 ②g4 15 營c3! ②g6 16 罩ac1! b6 17 h3.

14 cxd6 cxd6 15 2 e1

15...**\&g4** 

3 points. The R30 got it right; Genius chose 15...d5. 2 for 15...\(\hat{L}\)f5 ("sound but less dynamic"), and 1 for 15...\(\hat{L}\)d5!?

16 \(\mathbb{I}\)dc1

16...∮De6

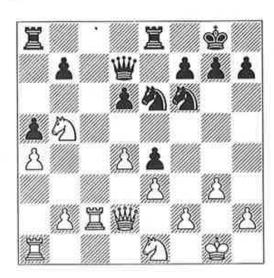
2 points for both computers.

17 \(\mathbb{Z}\)c2

17... **曾d7** 

3 points to the Genius. The R30 thought about it for a long time, but then changed its mind.

18 a4



18...**∮**]g5

6 points. 2 for either 18...\(\hat{2}\)f5 (R30) or 18...h5. Genius chose 18...d5. Both machines thought they were about two pawns down here.

19 ②c7

19....**全**f3

5 points. Nothing for 19... ©h3+ (20 2xh3 2xh3 21 2xe8) picked by Genius, or 19... \subsection economics from the Tasc.

20 2xf3 exf3 21 2xe8

21...5h3+

4 points apiece. Black wins two minor pieces for a rook. 2 for 21... Exe8.

22 \$\diph1 fxg2+ 23 \$\dipxg2 \mathbb{Z}xe8 24 \dipxa5 24...d5

2 points. Black shuts of White's queen from the kingside. The R30 chose correctly, while Genius had 24... 響e6 for nil. 25 **国ac1** 

25...h5

2 points, but four for the even better 22... 25! (as chosen by both) forcing the weakening 26 f4.

26 **쌀b**5

26... 對f5

2 points for the Genius. Exchanging queens simply puts Black on the wrong side of an ending, and the R30's 26... We6 doesn't score either.

27 響e2 夕g5 28 f3

28...h4

The Genius continues to catch up with 5 points here. Nothing for the Tasc's 28... **肾**h3+.

29 gxh4 營h3+ 30 含h1

30... 2xf3

2 points each.

31 **省g2** 

31...**当xg2**+

2 points each.

32 **\$xg2** 

32... **国xe3** 

And another 2 points each.

33 罩c3 勺xh4+ 34 會f1

34...罩e4

Worth 2 points, but both machines suf-

fered a penalty point for their choice of 34...罩xe3.

35 罩b3

35... 罩f4+

4 points for the R30; nothing for Genius's 35... Zxd4. Both computers picked up all the remaining points on offer.

36 **\$g1** 

36...5 e4

2 points.

37 **罩xb7** 

37...罩f2

2 points.

38 罩b3

38...罩g2+

2 points and 0-1.

Of the 66 points available, the R30 scored 42 points (or 63.6%) and the Genius 68030 36 points, or 54.5% of maximum. These figures can be measured on the following scale, and in view of the calibre of these two computers (which are both comfortably on the right side of FM standard at the very least), it is fair to say that neither really did itself full justice on this occasion. On the other hand, it should be remembered that both these computers are at least as strong as the person who did the annotations in the first place!

90+% GM

80-89% IM

70-79% FM

60-69% Candidate Master

50-59% Top regional player

40-49% Strong Club Player

26-39% Average Club Player 16-25% Casual Player

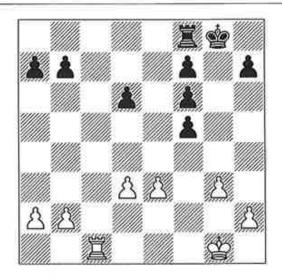
0-15% Beginner

The next test comes from an excellent endgame book Rate Your Endgame, written by Edmar Mednis and Colin Crouch. Some endgame treatises are too specialised for the average player, others too superficial, but this Cadogan publication suffers from neither fault. The game comes from the chapter on rook and pawn headings, with the sub-title being "Playing to Win: The Active Rook".

### □ Csom

### ■ Zuckerman

Cleveland 1975



### 1 罩c7

A rather generous 3 points for this obvious move. No machine disgraced itself.

### 1....罩b8

### 2 \phif2

4 points, again for a natural move; the Milano, Short, and Modena all chose the unnatural but similar 2 \precedege g2.

As author Mednis seems fairly liberal with his points (in this game at any rate), we will stick to the letter of the law and give 2 \(\text{\text{\text{g}}}\)g2 zero, without second-guessing as to possible transpositions. The President got it right, and the Berlin scored 2 for 2 b4. 2 points in the event of a4, but a solitary point only for the premature 2 \(\text{\text{\text{L}}}\)d7, which gives Black control of the seventh rank after 2...\(\text{\text{\text{L}}}\)c8!

#### 2...a5

#### 3 \polests f3

3 points, as per all but the Modena, which gets 1 for \(\mathbb{I}\)d7.

# 3...曾g7

### 4 單d7

For 3, which all notched up bar the President, which gets a one point penalty for choosing 4 \(\geq f4\)? (If you want to know why this has a "?" - buy the book!)

## 4...b5!

### 5 **罩xd6**

1 point each.

### 5...罩c8!

Black is doing the best he can in a bad position.

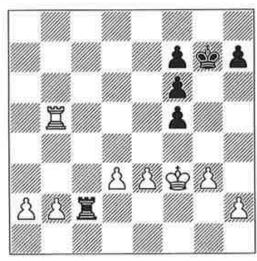
#### 6 \( \mathbb{I} \) d5

"The only sensible move" and all the computers were sensible enough to pick up 2 points.

### 6... \( \mathbb{Z} \) c2 7 \( \mathbb{Z} \) xb5

1 point each.

#### 7...a4



#### 8 **罩a**5

1 point. 4 points though, for 8 h4, making the win much more straightforward (as per Short, Milano, and Berlin) and 3 for h3 (the other two). 1 point for 8 \(\mathbb{L}\)b4.

### 8...罩xb2

### 9 **罩xa4**

1 point each.

### 9... **国xh2**

### 10 **ℤa8!**

5 points, which none scored. 10 d4 (NS and Berlin) is worth 2, as is 10 \( \mathbb{Z}\) a7 (Berlin and President). The Modena chose the weird and scoreless 10 a3.

### 10... h5 11 a4

2 for this (all bar the Berlin) or 11 d4

(Berlin).

11...h4

12 gxh4

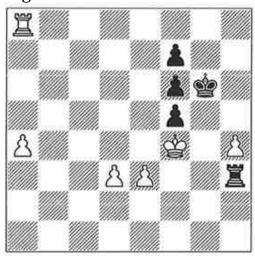
2 points each. Minus one for 12 a5? throwing the win away.

12...\@h3+

13 曾f4

2 points each.

13...**ġ**g6



### 14 a5

Worth 2, but \(\mathbb{I}g8+\) is better (4) and was chosen by the Milano, Berlin and President. NS and Modena went for h5+. Minus 1 for \(\mathbb{I}h8\), giving Black a chance to draw.

# 15 罩xh4+ 15 曾f3 罩h3+

16 **ġ**g2

4 for this and the President, 2 for 16 \$\displant{\text{\$\displant}\$} f2, and just one for the ugly 16 \$\displant{\text{\$\displant{\$\dinta\tikz}\$}}}}}}}}} dissumintion \$intention \$intention \$intenti{\$\displant{\$\displan

16...**ℤ**xe3

17 a6

1 point for all bar NS and Milano, which had 17 d4 instead.

17...罩e2+

18 當f3

2 points each.

18...罩a2

19 a7

2 for this (all), 1 for 19 d4.

19...**ġ**g7

20 d4

2 points each. All the computers scored maximum from here on.

20...**≝a**3+

21 **\$**f4

1 point.

21...**≝**a4

22 **\$xf5** 

1 point.

22...**≝**a5+

23 **\$**f4

2 points.

23...**Z**a4

24 **⊈**e4

3 points.

24...**¤**a5

25 d5

2 points

25...f5+

26 **\$e5** 

1 point.

26...**.**∳h7

27 **\$**f4

1 point.

27...罩xd5

28 罩h8+

2 points and 1-0. So, the final tally is 46 to the Nigel Short (a.k.a. SuperMilano) 42 to the Modena, 50 to the Milano, 53 to the Berlin, and 55 to the new Saitek President. Although its somewhat 'lucky' points gain over its rivals on move 2, and the gaffe on move 4 should be taken into account to some extent, this was nonetheless an excellent first showing for the President - perhaps a match against the Short and/or Milano is called for... The fact that the Milano beat its big brother by a few points is not really so remarkable; from the grading differential it should win around four games out of ten after all, and anyone who has played against both will know that the Short is often noticeably sharper in the middlegame than the Milano - not that the latter is any slouch of course!

56+ =IM or better; 51-55 =200 BCF +; 46-50 = Expert; 41-45 =Good Club Player; 33-40 = Club Player; 23-32 = Average Player; 0-22 = Social player / beginner.

# The S/S Rating Guide

For the benefit of new readers, the hieroglyphics on the back cover are explained, whilst regulars may be interested in the news from Ply...

The internationally recognised standard for assessing the strength of chessplayers is called the Elo Rating System, after its inventor Professor Arpad Elo. For UK players, there is also the system operated by the British Chess Federation. Both systems express strength in the form of a score based on results. The Elo figure can be translated into BCF by the formula 'Elo minus 600, divided by 8'. Our back cover has two rating lists, both of which have been built up over many years. The Selective Search list (abbreviated to 'S/S') contains games played at 'Game in 60 minutes' or longer, whilst the Ply list only has games played at 40 moves in 2 hours, the most frequently used time setting in international tournaments. 'Ply' is the name of a Swedish magazine devoted to chess computers, and their rating list is run as part of an ongoing university project. It is therefore free of commercial considerations of any kind. They kindly allow Selective Search to make use of their data.

Unfortunately Elo points are not identical from one country to the next, so one should add 100 points to the *Ply* figures to arrive at an 'English translation'; i.e. a Swedish player with an Elo of 2259 would be regarded as around 2359 over here. Beware of manufacturer's claims regarding 'USCF' grades. This is the American system, and runs at another 100 points higher than the UK, or 200 points more than *Ply*!

All the computers are ranked in strength order according to the S/S list, which just shows 'name, rank and number' plus the quantity of games on which the grade is based. The Ply list shows the Elo rating (without the 'add 100' adjustment mentioned above), the BCF equivalent, the number of games taken into consideration, plus another column marked '+/- Elo'. This indicates the margin of error.

For example, a computer graded at 2259 on the basis of 250 games has a margin of error of 59 Elo; i.e. the figure of 2259 might actually be as low as 2200, or as high as 2318; however the median figure is more likely to be correct than those at the extremes. The higher the number of games played, the more reliable the grade, so this 'plus or minus' figure comes down progressively as more and more games are played. Fortunately, the ratings of humans are not subjected to such rigours - your grade is your grade, for a whole year at a time!

To put the figures into context, 1000 Elo (BCF 50) is beginner standard. From here to 1400 (BCF 100) is good hobby player / weak club player territory. 1600 (125) would be regarded as a slightly better than average club player, and 2000 (175 BCF) as a very good one. Anyone over 2200 (BCF 200) is seriously strong by most standards, very likely playing for his county or in the top section of weekend congresses. A 2350 (219 BCF) player might well hold a title (perhaps FIDE Master, abbreviated to FM); a 2400 (BCF 225) player could be an International Master (IM), and 2500 (BCF 237) is Grandmaster (GM) standard. World Champion Garry Kasparov is Elo 2805 at the moment, or 257 BCF - the highest rating of all time.

# Rating News From Ply

Time constraints caused by the 'chess boom' over the last couple of months means that the *Ply* list is as last time. Next issue will have a full update to both lists.

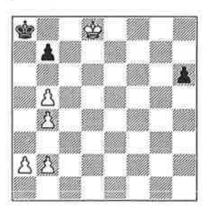
Ply reports that the Saitek Sparc 20Mhz has entered their list at 2197 after 152 games. Their other new entrant is the Complete Chess System, showing at 1998 after 106 games. This makes it around 260 points weaker than the top 2 of Genius 1 and M-Chess Pro.

Ply's next listing should see the inclusion of MG2, Gideon Professional, Chess Friend, and Novag's Ruby / Emerald.

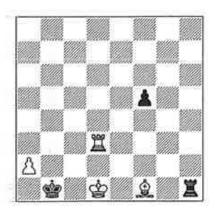
# Timing Tests - R30 v Genius 68030



1 a7! 鱼xh2 2 鱼e8! 基xe8+ 3 會f7 winning; if 3... 基g8, 4 a8豐. Genius 68030 16 secs., R30 16 secs. MG2 19 secs.



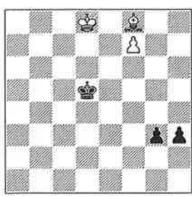
1 堂c7! h5 2 堂b6 h4 3 堂a5 h3 4 b6 h2 5 b5 h1營 6 a4 營a1 7 b4 stalemate. Genius 68030 17 secs., R30 61 secs., MG2 1m 14 secs.



1 a3! \( \) \( xf1+ 2 \) \( \) \( e^2 \) \( \) \( f4 \) 3 \( \) \( \) \( b4 \) wins. Genius 68030 32 \( secs., R30 \) 25 \( secs., MG2 \) 17 \( secs. \)

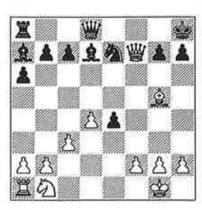


**Z**xc8 8 **Z**xc5. Genius 68030 10m 07 secs., R30 64 secs! MG2 6m 37 secs.



1 **호**c5 h2 2 f8豐 h1豐 3 豐d6+ **含**c4 4 豐d4+ **含**b5 (if 4...**含**b3 5 豐d3+ **含**b2 6 **호**d4+ **含**c1 7 豐f3 followed by **豐**h1+) 5 豐b4+ **含**c6 6

₩b6+ &d5 7 ₩b7+ and ₩x₩ next move. Genius 68030 5secs. R30 43 secs. MG2 instant.



1...**全**c5!! dxc5 (2 2d2h6! **≜**h4 **≜**.e8 **₩**f8+ D28 wins) 2...**≜**e6! ₩h5 ₩d5! 4  $\sqrt[6]{d2}$ *h*6 5 ₩g4 hxg5 7 Dxg5 **Z**d8 8

₩h4+ \$\delta g8\$ 9 ₩h7+ \$\delta f8\$ 10 ₩h8+ \$\delta g8\$ 11
 ₩h5 \$\Delta g6\$ 12 h4 ₩xg2+! Genius 68030 and MG2 not found 20 mins., R30 47 secs!

Some very impressive times here, but a clear indication of the relative strengths of the Genius 68030 vis-a-vis R30, with the former usually doing better in endgame situations and the R30 excelling in middlegame complications. MG2 was running on a 486/33. This was not run from a system disc for extra speed (at the cost of losing the mouse facility), but in the usual way that most people - we think - would use Genius in real life.

						Lly			13/13					19	
Rank	Computer	BCF	Games	Elo	BCF equiv	+/- . Elo	Games	Ran	k Computer	BCF	Games	Elo	BCF equiv	+/- Elo	Games
L	Tasc R30	229	49	or:				68	Fid Excellence 4	155	1740				25
2	Meph Genius 68030	229	8		20		8	69	Novag Expert 4	155	962				
3	Meph Lyon 68030	218	374	2258	207	59	250	70	Conchess Plymate 4	153	372				-
4	Meph Vauc. 68030	216	375	2235	205	37	451	71	Saitek Turbo Kasp 4	153	512			×	-6
5	Meph Risc IMB	216	1046	2218	204	31	593	72	Fid Elite C	152	182				*
6	Meph Port 68030	214	460	020	21		× .	73	Mephisto MM2	151	781	-	(4)	12	20
7	Saitek Risc 2500	212	494	2221	203	30	628	74	Saitek Gal. / Ren. B4	151	37	(4E	0	5	<u>~</u>
8	Saitek Ren Sparc 20	212	234	2194	202	47	234	75	Fid Exc./ Des. 2000	150	1646	2	-	2	\$
9	Meph Vanc, 68020/12	205	1481	2164	194	27	778	76	Saitek Prisma / Blitz	149	306	1736	[4]	49	202
10	Meph Lyon 68020/12	204	2492	2152	194	23	1029	77	Conchess 4	148	509		-		- 1
11	Meph Vanc, 68000	203	334	2108	189	27	721	78	Novag Super Const.	147	3689	1730	141	18	1582
12	Mepli Berlin	201	653	2122	190	32	538	79	Novag Super Nova	147	411	1732	141	37	350
13	Meph Port 68020	200	1713			·	~	80	Novag Supremo	144	28		*		
14	Fid Elice 68030 V9	200	599	2128	191	45	324	81	Meph Europa/M.Polo	143	240	KS.	:=:		251
15	Meph Lyon 68000	197	1325	2105	188	25	857	82	Novag Super VIP	143	335	-	8		
16	Meph Almeria 68020	196	1003	20	91		98	83	Fid Prestige / Elite A	142	856	(e-)	9	06	
17	Meph Port, 68000	193	1478		25			84	Fid Sensory 12	141	1340		+	3	87
18	Fid Mach 4/Elite V7	193	1396	2081	185	24	843	85	Saitek Superstar 36K	139	997	; e :	i=:		-
19	Mephisto Nigel Short	192	5	40			2	86	Conchess 2	139	1096		=	2	2
20	Saitek Brute Force	188	223	2029	179	34	437	87	Novag Const. 3.6	137	825	i ja	-	-	2
21	Fid El. 68000 x2 V5	188	258		***		ě.	88	Novag Quattro	137	585	15.	2	52	2
22	Mepli Roma 68020	186	1043		-		- 2	89	Novag Primo / VIP	137	354	2	=	4	~
23	Meph Polgar 10	186	609		**		*	90	Meph Mondial 2	136	31				20
24	Novag Diablo/Scorpio	186	1202	2000	175	25	805	91	Fid Elite B / Original	133	236		: • :	00	- 0
25	Meph Almeria 68000	184	1025	2000	-	141		92	Meph Mondial (	131	247		-		
26	Meph Dallas 68020	184	996		-	=	-	93	Novag Const. 2.0	130	1289		-		
27	Fid Mach 3 68000 v2	181	5009	1997	175	15	2218	94	CXG S Ent/Adv.Star	128	922	1559	120	39	386
28	Meph Milano	180	626	1960	170	27	659	95	CXG 3000	123	17	85	:20		*
29	Meph MM5	180	1319	1976	172	22	1002	96	Fid Sensory 9	121	1114	-	=	7.0	-
30	Meph Polgar 5	179	2082	1970	171	18	1363	97	Sailek Ast/Conq/Cavl	121	61	25		72	-
31	Meph Dall./Mon Dall	178	2283	1270	171	10	2	98	Nov Mentor16/Amigo	118	22	E:		-	- 2
32	Nov S. Forte/Exp. 6C	178	2371	1956	169	19	1391	99	GGM + Stemitz	117	287	£1	4		-
33		176	2267	1930	109	12	1571	100		116	84		_	100	\$
34	Meph Academy	175	2000		7:	ē		100	0.10 2001	110	04				
35	Meph Academy	173	174	1887	- 161	31	505		PC Programs						
36	Meph Modena	173	2373	1924	160	22	1020								
37	Meph Amsterdam	173	1343	1324	100	1-1	1020	be.	Chess Genius 2			2364	220	57	197
	Nov S. Forte/Exp. 6B					-		1	(486/50-66)	*	*	2504	220	5,	171
38 39	Meph Mega 4	172	2435 2909		-		3.7	2	ChessMachine 30Mhz			2326	216	36	480
	Fid Mach 2B/C 68000	172						1	(King 2.0, aggressive)		:*:	2320	210	50	400
40	Saitek Gal-Ren D10	172	1209	1905	163	65	123	3	Mephisto Gideon Pro			2319	215	59	176
41	Fid Travelmaster	170	505	1903	103	00	143	] 3	(486/60-66)	*	÷ .	2517	215	37	170
42	Meph S Morkl2/MC4	170	224					4	Chess Genius I			2286	211	43	323
43	Novag Ruby/Emerald	170	26	*	**			4	(486/50-66)	*	<u> </u>	2280	211	43	525
44	Meph MM4	169	2866		*			5	M-C Pro 486/50-66			2283	210	38	407
45	Saitek Travel Champ	169	45	-				6	ChessMachine 30Mhz	*		2280	210	62	168
46	Nov S. Forte /Exp. 6A	168	1155	1067	1.60	24	877	10	(Schroeder 3.1)		=	2200	210	UZ	100
47	Saitek Turbo King II	166	834	1867	159			7	CheasMachine 16Mhz			2211	201	32	567
48	Meph MonteCarlo	166	262			*	100	1 '		*		2211	201	34	307
49	Saitek Gal, / Ren. C8	166	313	1056	1.60	+	1412	8	(Schr. 512k ARM2) ChessMachine 16Mhz			2199	200	38	367
50	CXG Sphinx Galaxy	165	2049	1876	160	19	1412	9			*	2199	200	20	301
51	Conchess Ply Vict.5.5	165	697	1865	1.58	26	701	19	(King 512k ARM2)			2196	199	44	326
52	Fid Mach 2A 68000	164	338			W	550	1,0	M Chess 1 1-1 71			2196	199	44	320
53	Saitek GK2000	163	112	1903	164	30	550	10	(on 486/33)			21.62	105	60	104
54	Novag Expert 5/6	161	532		-	*		111	Socrates 3.0 (486/33)	*		2163	195	68	104
55	Fid Club 68000	161	1459	250	*	*	*	12	Fritz 2 (486/33)	2	7.	21.53	194	44	263 408
56	Novag Jade / Zircon	161	18		- 52		4	13	M Chess 1.1 - 1.71		7	2128	191	36	408
57	Novag Forte B	159	1917	•	=	1	2		(on 386/25-33)			2086	100	62	174
58	Meph Rebell	159	2121	187			*	14	Hiarcs Master 1,0	*:	11	2086	186	53	174
59	Fid Avant Garde 5	159	1721	*	-	*	- 7	١.,	(486/33)			2020	1.70	15	136
60	Fid Par E /Des. 2100	158	2538	***	***	**	965	15	Rex Chess 2.3	9	8	2029	179	65	126
61	Saitek Stratos /Corona	158	3053	(*)	*	÷:	*		(on 386/25-33)			2022	1.70	62	130
62	Novag Forte A	157	2202		*	+		16	Fritz 1.0 486/33	8	34	2022	178	63	128
63	Meph S.Mondial I	157	1420	*	-	4	*	17	Zarkov 2 5 386/25-33		140	2018	177	56	168
64	Conchess Plymate 5.5	157	2169	200	4	i ku	4	18	Fritz 1.0 (386/25-33)	÷	*	2008	176	66	113
65	Saitek Simultano	157	364		-	2		19	Complete Chess	-	- F	2003	175	62	133
66	Saitek Gal /Ren B6	157	976	*	*	*	9		System (486/33)			1000	100	50	174
67	Conchess 6	155	107	220	2	77.	8	20	Rex Chess 2.3	<u> </u>	8	1928	166	53	174
													100		